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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,017	03/26/2004	Yoshiki Kashimura	A01504	7725
21898	7590	09/28/2007	EXAMINER	
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY PATENT DEPARTMENT 100 INDEPENDENCE MALL WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-2399			QAZI, SABIHA NAIM	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		1616		
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		09/28/2007		PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/810,017	KASHIMURA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Sabiha Qazi	1616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/24/2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____                                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

**Final Office Action**

Claims 1-5 are pending. No claim is allowed at this time.

**Summary of this Office Action dated Tuesday, September 25, 2007**

1. Information Disclosure Statement
2. Copending Applications
3. Specification
4. 35 USC § 112 first paragraph Written Description
5. 35 USC § 103(a) Rejection—1<sup>st</sup> Rejection
6. 35 USC § 103(a) Rejection—2<sup>nd</sup> Rejection
7. Response to Arguments
8. Communication

### **Information Disclosure Statement**

The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609.04(a) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

### **Specification**

The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

### **Information Disclosure Statement**

The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609.04(a) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112—Written Description Rejection**

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Following reasons apply.

Applicant had no possession at the time this application was filed of claimed method of suppressing or detoriation of an agricultural product by cyclopropene derivatives as in claim 1. The R in claim 1 represents various substituents. The compound 1-methylcyclopropane (1-MCP) has been known for such treatments and applicants in the disclosure used the same compound. At the time of invention

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Applicant has no possession of the method of use of all the compounds presented in claim 1.

Applicant is kindly requested to explain the issue.

The written description requirement prevents applications from using the amendment process to update the disclosure in their disclosures (claims or specification) during the pendency before the patent office. Otherwise applicants could add new matter to their disclosures and date them back to their original filing date, thus defeating an accurate accounting of the priority of the invention. See 35 USC 132. The function of description requirement is to ensure that the inventor had possession, as of filing date of the application relied on, the specific subject matter claimed by him.

See *Genetech*, 108 F 3d 1361, 1365 (Fed. Cir. at 1366, 78, 1999).

The test for determining compliance with the written description requirement is whether the disclosure of the application as originally filed reasonably conveys to one skilled in the art that the inventor had the possession at the time of the later claimed subject matter, rather than the presence or absence of literal support in the specification for the claimed language.

See *In re Kaslow*, 707 F 2d 1366, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

In the present case Applicant has no possession for the method of using all the compounds of claim 1.

See MPEP 2163.06.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING COMPLIANCE WITH THE "WRITTEN DESCRIPTION" REQUIREMENT FOR APPLICATIONS

The first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112 requires that the "specification shall contain a written description of the invention \* \* \*." This requirement is separate and distinct from the enablement requirement. See, e.g., *Vas-Cath, Inc. v. Mahurkar*, 935 F.2d 1555, 1560, 19 USPQ2d 1111, 1114 (Fed. Cir. 1991). >See also *Univ. of Rochester v. G.D. Searle & Co.*, 358 F.3d 916, 920-23, 69 USPQ2d 1886, 1890-93 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (discussing history and purpose of the written description requirement); *In re Curtis*, 354 F.3d 1347, 1357, 69 USPQ2d 1274, 1282 (Fed. Cir. 2004) ("conclusive evidence of a claim's enablement is not equally conclusive of that claim's satisfactory written description").< The written description requirement has several policy objectives. "[T]he 'essential goal' of the description of the invention requirement is to clearly convey the information that an applicant has invented the subject matter which is claimed." *In re Barker*, 559 F.2d 588, 592 n.4, 194 USPQ 470, 473 n.4 (CCPA 1977).

Another objective is to put the public in possession of what the applicant claims as the invention. See *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly*, 119 F.3d 1559, 1566, 43 USPQ2d 1398, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1997), cert. denied, 523 U.S. 1089 (1998). The written description requirement of the Patent Act promotes the progress of the useful arts by ensuring that patentees adequately describe their inventions in their patent specifications in exchange for the right to exclude others from practicing the invention for the duration of the patent's term.

To satisfy the written description requirement, a patent specification must describe the claimed invention in sufficient detail that one skilled in the art can reasonably conclude that the inventor had possession of the claimed invention. See, e.g., >*Moba, B.V. v. Diamond Automation, Inc.*, 325 F.3d 1306, 1319, 66 USPQ2d 1429, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 2003); < *Vas-Cath, Inc. v. Mahurkar*, 935 F.2d at 1563, 19 USPQ2d at 1116. However, a showing of possession alone does not cure the lack of a written description. *Enzo Biochem, Inc. v. Gen-Probe, Inc.*, \*\*>323 F.3d 956, 969-70, < 63 USPQ2d 1609, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Much of the written description case law addresses whether the specification as originally filed supports claims not originally in the application. An applicant shows possession of the claimed invention by describing the claimed invention with all of its limitations using such descriptive means as words, structures, figures, diagrams, and formulas that fully set forth the claimed invention. *Lockwood v. American*

*Airlines, Inc.*, 107 F.3d 1565, 1572, 41 USPQ2d 1961, 1966 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

Possession may be shown in a variety of ways including description of an actual reduction to practice, or by showing that the invention was "ready for patenting" such as by the disclosure of drawings or structural chemical formulas that show that the invention was complete, or by describing distinguishing identifying characteristics sufficient to show that the applicant was in possession of the claimed invention. See, e.g., *Pfaff v. Wells Elecs., Inc.*, 525 U.S. 55, 68, 119 S.Ct. 304, 312, 48 USPQ2d 1641, 1647 (1998); *Eli Lilly*, 119 F.3d at 1568, 43 USPQ2d at 1406; *Amgen, Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical*, 927 F.2d 1200, 1206, 18 USPQ2d 1016, 1021 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (one must define a compound by "whatever characteristics sufficiently distinguish it").

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103---1<sup>st</sup> Rejection**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over SISLER, United States Patent No. 6,194,350 and HUANG et al. Chinese Soc. Hort. Sci, 49(1): 55-62, 2003 (English translation available) in view of ROSSI (US Patent 3,943,987).

SISLER teaches method of applying to the plants an effective ethylene response-inhibiting amount of cyclopropene derivatives or compositions thereof. Further

disclosed are methods of inhibiting abscission in plants and methods of prolonging the life of cut flowers. It also discloses that the compound may be applied in gaseous form. See the entire document especially lines 5-36 in column 4. Instant claims differ from the reference in claiming a method under reduced pressure as in claim 1.

SISLER does not teach the transportation under low or reduced pressure.

HUANG et.al. teaches that pre-treatment of flowers with a mixture containing 1-MCP under low pressure resulted in prolongation of vase life of flowers. See the abstract.

ROSSI teaches airtight container for perishable articles, which provides partial vacuum for perishable foodstuffs and other materials requiring an air free environment. See the entire document especially abstract and lines 6-48 in column 1.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the method of suppressing the deterioration of the quality of agricultural product by using low-pressure technique to agricultural products because it was shown to be better by the prior art. The reference teaches low pressure enhances the quality. See Table 3, 4, 5 and page 12. Prior art teaches the effect of treatment with TARI's One and 1-MCP of improving quality of *Onccidium* cut flowers subjected to low pressure fumigation to transport. Since ROSSI teaches vacuumed food packages for longer life of perishable foodstuff or where material requiring an air free environment it would have been obvious at the time of invention to use the low pressure technique for longer life of the perishable items such as flowers, fruits etc.

The contact treatment is performed under reduced pressure conditions and preferably performed in an air-tight container (See specification of present invention lines 1-10 on page 5.

In absence of any criticality and/or unexpected results instant invention is considered obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention.

In the light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner's ultimate legal conclusion is that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103---2<sup>nd</sup> Rejection**

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over ZANELLA, A., (DN 138:400727, HCAPLUS, abstract of Post harvest Biology and Technology (2003), Volume date 2002, 27(1), 69-78) and HUANG et al. Chinese Soc. Hort. Sci, 49(1): 55-62, 2003 (English translation available).

The reference ZANELLA teaches the treatment of Apple fruit (*Malus domestica* Borkh.) with 1-methylcyclopropane (1-MCP) at room temperature for 12 h. Quality of fruit stored 4 and 6 months in air, under different controlled atmosphere (CA) at low oxygen concentration (1.5, 1.0 and 0.7 Kpa O<sub>2</sub>) with initial low oxygen stress (ILOS). The fruits treated with 1-MCP under CA maintained greater firmness and acidity than untreated with 1-MCP. The reference clearly teaches that at low-pressure treatment with 1-MCP has better control of superficial scald and ripening. See the abstract.

HUANG et al. teaches that pre-treatment of flowers with a mixture containing 1-MCP resulted in prolongation of vase life of flowers. See the abstract.

Presently claimed invention differs from the reference in claiming a broader scope as prior art teaches the use of 1-MCP wherein Applicant claim the method of use for all the compounds covered by the formula in claim 1.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention to use 1-MCP at low pressure because first, controlled ripening of fruits is taught by the ZANELLA. Second HUANG teaches suppressing the deterioration of the quality of agricultural product by using low-pressure technique to agricultural products because it was shown to be better by the prior art. Third, the reference teaches low pressure enhances the quality. See Table 3, 4, 5 and page 12. Fourth, the reference teaches the effect of treatment with TARI's One and 1-MCP of improving quality of *Oncidium* cut flowers subjected to low pressure fumigation to transport.

See KSR Supreme Court of United States Decision (Decided April 30, 2007, KSR INTERNATIONAL CO. v. TELEFLEX INC. ET AL. No. 04-1350) where it states that "However, The issue is not whether a person skilled in the art had the motivation to combine the electronic control with an adjustable pedal assembly, but whether a person skilled in the art had the motivation to attach the electronic control to the support bracket of pedal assembly". In the present case the use of 1-methylcyclopropane at low pressures would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was filed.

In absence of any criticality and/or unexpected results instant invention is considered obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention.

In the light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner's ultimate legal conclusion is that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**Response to Remarks**

Arguments were not found persuasive therefore rejection is maintained for the same reason as set forth in the previous office action. Examiner believes that using 1-MCP at low pressures would have been obvious for the reasons cited above. See KSR Supreme Court of United States Decision (Decided April 30, 2007, KSR INTERNATIONAL CO. v. TELEFLEX INC. ET AL. No. 04-1350) where it states that "However, The issue is not whether a person skilled in the art had the motivation to combine the electronic control with an adjustable pedal assembly, but whether a person skilled in the art had the motivation to attach the electronic control to the support bracket of pedal assembly". In the present case the use of 1-methylcyclopropane at low pressures would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was filed.

Written description rejection is maintained because formula in claim 1 contains various substituents, which are drawn to the method of use of large number of compounds. Applicant has no possession of the method at the time invention was filed. See details cited above.

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**Conclusion**

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

**Communication**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sabiha Qazi, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-0622. The examiner can normally be reached on any business day.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann Richter, Ph.D. can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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PRIMARY EXAMINER